



Keeping informed about healthcare-associated infection (HAI) rates allows us to be better equipped to prevent and manage them.

Healthcare-associated Infections

- ✓ NS Health Infection Surveillance Program, highlighted under NSHA Quality Improvement and Safety Plan, informs us about standardized tracking and reporting of HAIs for acute care hospitals and long-term care settings across the zones.
- ✓ NS Health tracks and is required to publicly report the following HAIs to the Department of Health and Wellness under the Patient Safety Act:
 - Clostridium difficile (C. difficile) infection rates;
 - Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) bloodstream infection rates;
 - Central line-associated bloodstream infections (CLABSI) in ICU
- ✓ NS Health promotes reporting of suspected HAIs to the area Manager and/or IPAC Team
- ✓ Member in addition to identification through the microbiology lab.
- ✓ NS Health analyses this data to identify trends and/or outbreaks and to develop improvement activities.
- ✓ NS Health shares HAI data and improvement activities within the organization.
- ✓ NS Health has a variety of policies governing the prevention and management of HAIs.
- ✓ Please visit the [OP3 Policy Site](#) to view the IPAC Manuals for more information.



For more information, please review the [2020 Accreditation Canada ROP Handbook](#)



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